

Essential Role of Community to Supporting Sustainable Tourism in Baluran National Park

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Abstract— The participation of the surrounding community is essential to support tourism in the area. The research gap in this article is how the local community in the Baluran National Park buffer village pioneers and manages sustainable tourism. The management that is carried out is still on a small scale and is limited to renting shelters. This condition is because there is no support from the local government. Interview techniques are used to explore data on community participation in pioneering and managing infrastructure facilities before and after government intervention. The results show that the community is independently able to develop their tourism activities based on feedback from visitors. The role of the government that provides support in the form of assistance can improve necessary management capabilities.

Keywords: *sustainable tourism, National Park*

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is now one of the most effective methods to alleviate poverty in rural communities. They benefit in the form of the diversity of sources of livelihood. An advantage is a form of economic benefits from tourism activities. The development in the tourism sector would encourage the growth of economic activity, and the development of new economic activities work as well as increase incomes and government in the local area [1], as well as create new public behavior. Judging from the potential of Natural Resources (SDA) is owned by Indonesia of course, can bring benefits in terms of economy if managed wisely and appropriately. However, there are still many people who do not know potential as well as how to develop tourism in their neighborhood. The government should work together to develop and provide education about environmental management and sustainable use around the community to develop as a tourism and economic benefits

The economic benefits gained will make them aware that their neighborhood has a sale value. These conditions will build on the knowledge that the environment must maintain in order to continue to obtain economic benefits. Therefore, the government and the community must work together. The role of the community is also a critical thing in supporting tourism activities, the role of the community can be in the form of an excellent managerial managing and allocating most of the economic benefits for investing activities. The role of the

community around Baluran National Park does not fully emerge as a result of assistance from the government. Communities around their initiatives to support Tourism in Baluran National Park, because they are aware of it then it will advance their economies.

II. METHOD

This study aims to reveal the depth of the role of the community in supporting sustainable tourism in Baluran National Park, Data obtained from questionnaires, and in-depth interviews were processed using descriptive analysis of single tabulation. Its function is to see the pattern of the existing data and provide coding according to themes and the case to efficiently carry out the reduction and presentation of data. An event-structure analysis is used to construct a sequence of events that makes it easy to see causality [2]. This analysis will show how the sequence of community involvement in tourism development and the relationship between the elements in it.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community empowerment in its involvement in Baluran National Park, in the beginning, is still very low, people are only involved in overcoming the problem of overpopulation of wild buffalo. The buffalo are not native animals. Therefore overpopulation of wild buffalo population would threaten the native animals such as deer, antelope, and buffalo. In the 1990s, the central government filed a depopulation program by empowering the community to arrest the wild buffalo. Community involvement as a control can be done to maintain the sustainability of travel [3]. People in the village of buffer (Bajulmati Village, Banyuwangi, Village Wonorejo and Sumberbanyu, Situbondo) taught how to capture and tame it (Fig 1).

Once the ideal population number, customs of the people to catch wild buffalo still ongoing. This habit formed due to regulatory clearances from the manager [4]. As a result, the number of wild buffalo even likely to reach critical. In response to the Baluran National Park management propose restrictions and sanctions to prevent illegal arrests buffalo. However, due to sanctions and penalties are less active [5], there should be another solution so that people feel that the buffalo in the park is essential (Fig 1).



Fig 1. Wild Buffalo in Baluran National Park

Community involvement in management will have an impact on the sustainability of travel and their local economies [6]. To achieve this, the management of the Baluran National Park start limiting the number of tourists; tourists prohibited from staying in the park area. The rule resulted in forced travelers looking for lodging outside the park. This opportunity is then used by the local community to open a halfway house rental services.

At first homestay or lodging only managed by multiple people with makeshift facilities. That resulted in demands to continuously improve service quality. However, managers have difficulty because of a lack of mentoring. Needs assistance from a professional party in order to improve the quality of service being issued lodging service provider. Business ever conducted once said that assistance in 2015 by the party's Baluran National Parks. However, there was no follow-up of the assistance that has done.

Business independently improves the quality of services through the exchange of experience with visitors. Exchange of information provides insight into the manager to develop services according to the demand of visitors [7]. Support from the government is to form a group of village homestay manager to simplify regulations between a manager. The regulations provide transparency on price and visitor information. The impact is a healthy competition between the manager that supports sustainability.

Conditions lack assistance to the management of external constraint in developing a homestay. There is no typical product which can be produced by the local community in order to prolong the duration of the visit. Service is still minimal guides used for the majority of visitors still dominated by domestic travelers. Guides used to assist special needs such as filed trip travel in the form of lectures or research by students.

Based on the real experience in managing, the overall response from visitors leaves a comment either to services

provided by the organizer — only limited information to get into a homestay marketing constraints. Visitors also felt the price offered has a competitive advantage with similar facilities. These advantages reason visitors who are traveling chose to stay around Baluran National Park. To see the whole process of the essential role of the community in sustainable tourism, see fig 2.

To support the promotion of rural potential buffer Baluran National Park, the manager and the village government Wonorejo labeling National Tourism Village. This label aims to provide more selling points to the broader community. The promotion also is done through various social media manager. This knowledge obtained from a guest who visits. It is a form of social exchange (*social exchange*) between the organizer with the visitor.

Complicity in serving the traveler community have an impact on people who feel they are part of Baluran National Park. Feelings are part of the park to make people also want to maintain its sustainability [8]. They are evidenced by seven people who were involved in managing the parking area and toilet facilities. Community involvement in the management of the Baluran National Park limited to the janitor. Seven residents are engaged to manage the national park as a tourist destination. His job is to clean up the garbage from the entrance to Savana Bekol, Savana Bama, until Bama Coast. Of the task that has done, they get the right to manage the toilet facilities and parking lots. No wages earned from cleaning duties which they did BKSDA

This engagement also increased local people's knowledge of conservation activities [9, 10]. Complaints from them are the knowledge of local visitors about the conservation area. There are still many tourists who do not understand the importance of maintaining cleanliness or bringing back the garbage they carry. The result is that the sustainability of the national park has disrupted. The knowledge of local tourists not to feed animals is still often violated. The excuse for pity because the monkey looks hungry and asking to eat an excuse. Now the monkeys at

Bama Beach are dependent on tourists for food. The ecological impact is that animals become dependent on humans for food are scattered. Another impact is that the monkeys have entered

the residential area to look for food, and that has begun to interfere.

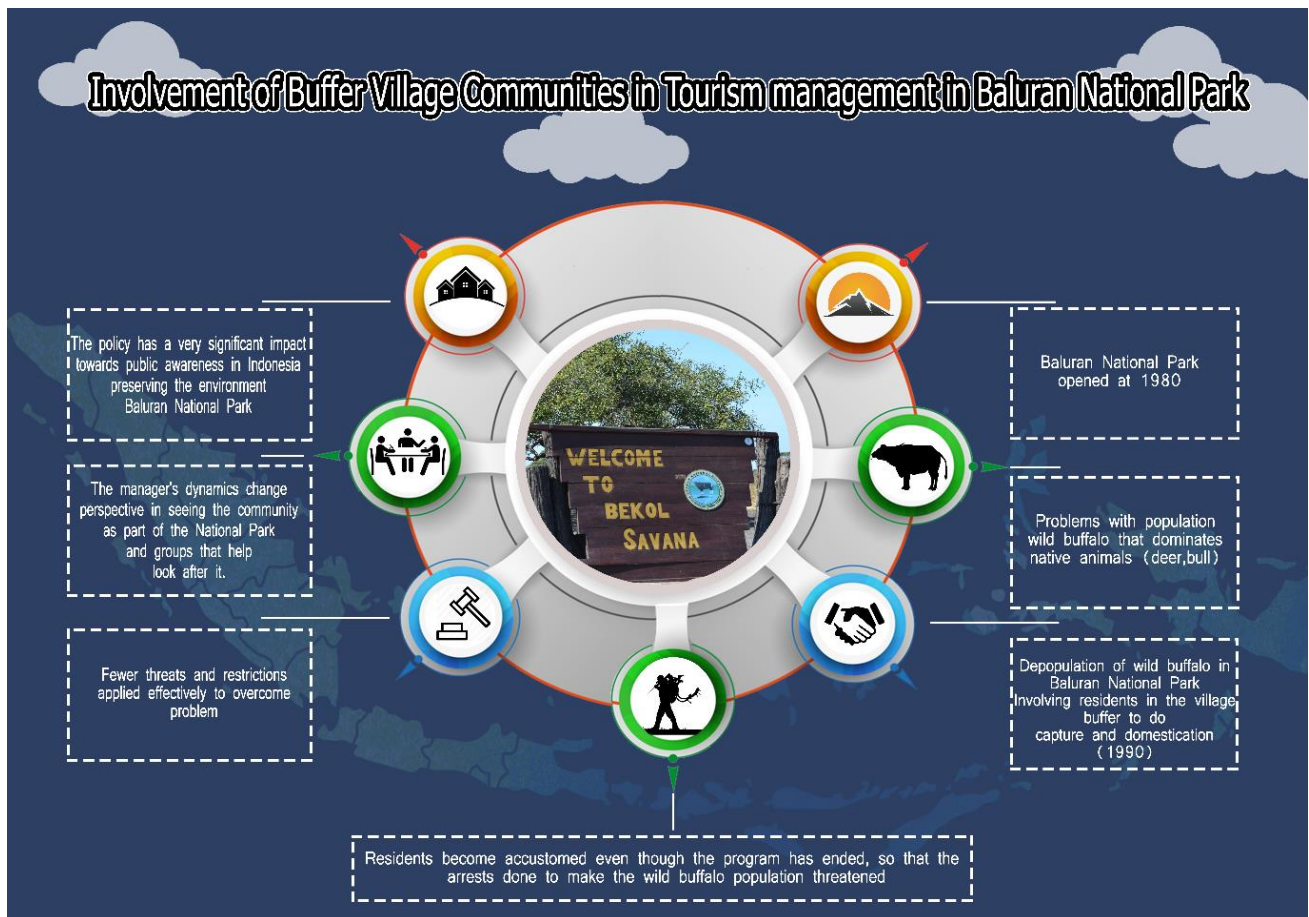


Fig 2. Community involvement proses in Baluran National Park

Knowledge of local tourists about conservation areas is also still limited. They consider that this tour is the same as other tourist areas. They also often complain about the high price of visit tickets that must pay though the price includes operational costs for the recovery of the environment degraded due to tourism activities. Given the number of visits in one day to Baluran National Park there is no limit.

The constraints of the limited knowledge of local tourists about conservation do not dampen the manager's interest in preserving sustainability. By preserving the environment they hope that tourists will be comfortable in making their visit. The convenience of this visit impacts the positive feedback given by tourists [11, 12]. This feedback becomes a cheap and wide-ranging capital for digital tourism marketing [13, 14].

IV. CONCLUSION

The role of the community in supporting tourism is an essential thing. However, in the implementation, society still can not support the existing tourism to the maximum. From the findings, the lack of assistance from the government or in addition to the knowledge gained only from the exchange of ideas between citizens around with the tourists who come to

deliver what they need. From here began forming means infrastructures supporting the tour sought by the public, although still modest at first. They are aware that the support of tourism will boost their economies.

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